FLYING SQUADRON SAILS. SCHLET'S SHIPS PUT TO SEA UN-

The Order Came Unexpectedly, but the Mon Went Off Gind That the Suspense Was Ruded-The Splendld Pighters in Charge of the Ships-Jack Tara Enger Also to Avenge the Maine's Men-Ten-Rnot Speed tiven as the Sailing Orders at the Start.

DER SEALED ORDERS.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 13, On BOARD U. S. S. COLUMBIA .- At last the flying squadron is off. After weeks of waiting and anxious preparation, when everybody momentarily expected the order to sail, this morning, when no one thought it would come for two or three days yet, it dropped out of the unclouded sky without the slightest warning. The people at the hotels had gone out for their customary morning airing. The late risers were founding about, just finishing breakfast or their afterbreakfast cigars. Lots of naval officers had spent the night on shore. Commodore Schley was there with his wife and daughter. Capt. Philip of the Texas, Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts, and Capt, Jewell of the Minnespolis were the guests of one hotel or the other. Many of their subordinate officers were there,

These men all came aboard ship early this morning, but that was nothing unusual and no-body thought anything of it. There has been intense interest in the proceedings at Washington for the last few days, but yesterday when the bulletins showed that the Foreign Affairs committees were agreed on a resolution for intervention in Cuba, but not for recognition of independence, it was the common belief here that the Senate would talk about it for at least two days. After that there would have to be time for an ultimatum, and so it was figured that about Monday the sailing orders would

But just when things ashore were quietest this morning came the report of a gun on the flagship, and then there was run up on each ship the red and white signal that called all men aboard ship. Only a few of the hotel guests knew what it meant. The gun attracted no attention; there has been so much firing lately. But presently the rumor spread that the fleet was going out, and then the excitement began to show. Little knots of people gathered to discuss the situation and talk over the possible destination of the squadron.

Scaled orders" was heard everywhere, Com modore Schley went ashore to say good-by to his wife and daughter, and some of the other officers got a similar opportunity. The navy women took their part with such bravery as navy women should show on such occasions. Only one little woman, whose husband was aboard ship, and who had no chance for any farewell, went about saying she was quite sure it was only drill. It could not be that this was really a sailing away to war. But to the flect salling orders are a relief. It means an end to the waiting and uncertainty. The men have been nerved up again and again to the fighting pitch, and again and again the strain has been relaxed, and they have been let down again. Such things wear out the stoutest nerve. You can put a tremendous strain on a steel wire, and It won't give way, but a child can break it by constantly bending it back and forth. Yet they say of a man whose nerve is good that he has "nerves of steel."

Whatever the state of preparation of any other part of the fighting force of Uncle Sam, his flying squadron, with Commodore Winfield Scott Schley at its head, is ready for what comes. And it won't wait for the event to come.

It is going out to hunt, and, like the Black Tyrone, it will make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the hunted. The Captains under Schley are men to know and pin faith to. Old naval men say that of all the names in the register no better list could have been picked than theirs. There's Philip, the senior Captain, who began his service before the war, and has demonstrated his courage and determination on many an occasion. There's Hig-ginson of the Massachusetta, next to Philip, a little fellow with a small sandy mustache and blue eyes, whose twinkle matches the firm sparkle in Capt. Philip's eyes. His hands are small and short, with fingers stubbed and blunt, a perfect showing of his disposition. Watch him when he goes into action. His ship will go where the hottest fighting is, and woe to the enemy that gets in her way. In one of the actions of the rebellion he sat on top of a turret and kicked his hools against its side while the whole rebel squadron shot at him. There's Sands of the Columbia, quick, alert, active, an ficeal commander, who foresces all possible conher officiency. Stores and supplies have been kept at the full limit all the and she'll go where no other of the squadron can follow. There's Cook of the flagship, a man whose courage has been tried and whose ability has been proved. And there's Jeweil of the Minneapolis, youngest Captain of them all, who has been wearing his eagle only this year. He joined the service from the South at about the beginning of the civil war and he knows what it is to fight for Stars and Stripes as well as the rest of them. He's a tall, soldierly looking fellow, with a rugged under jaw that shows how long he will

These are men to watch. If there is war these ships have work cut out for them. For whether the Navy Department designs it exactly or not. Schley will find it and his Captains will do it. And how they can shoot! Great Scott, how they can shoot! The practice they have done has been a marvel of accuracy. And the temper of the men is as fine as that of their officers. They are going out, they believe, to get revenge for those bluejackets blown up by Spanish treachery in the harbor of Havana on the night

They want to get it, and in good measure. Every man who points a gun will point it at an assassin of one of his fellows, and with a hearty good-will to hit where it will hurt the most They shoot straight, these fellows, and they shoot fast, and Heaven belp the men at whom they shoot! Just now one of them went by the room where this is written, singing: 'A life on the ocean wave, a home on the roll-

ing deep."

We're glad to go. There's only speculation here as to where we're going. We go to sea under ten-knot orders, and when we get out of the Capes there'll be something further. Then the scaled orders will be opened.

NORFOLK, Va., April 13 .- The report that the flying squadron would sail at 2 o'clock this afternoon was generally discredited here. The ships had lain at anchor so long with banked fires, and there had been so many false alarms that the people around Hampton Roads thought this last reported order to the squadron to put to sea was another false alarm. They were soon undeceived. Hurrled movements began to be apparent on board the ships. At 2:23 o'clock the flagship Brooklyn, leading the procession started seaward. Following the Brooklyn went the Massachusetts, Columbia, Texas, and Minneapolis, the ram Katahdin alone remaining in the roads. At 5:40 o'clock the operator at the signal station at Cape Henry reported the Texas, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn as passing, headed directly seaward. At 6:25 o'clock the Columbia passed out, and it was not until 7:30 that the

cruiser Minneapolis passed the signal station. It is reported that some slight accident occurred to the machinery which caused the Minneapolis's delay. Others say that she grounded. and this reason for the delay appears more probable. Every effort to ascertain the squadron's place of destination proved unavailing. The ships went out under scaled orders, and as dark-

ness fell were heading eastward. NEWFORT NEWS, Va., April 13.—Two peculiar accidents to the cruiser Minneapolis this afternoon delayed the departure of that crack cruiser until long after the flying squadron, Commodore Schley, had put to sea, First, an anchor chain broke, and the men had a great deal of difficulty in releasing the anchor. The departure of the vessel was delayed so long that the flagship Brooklyn returned to find out what the trouble was. After the anchor was

raised the Minneapolis got tangled up with a BLANCO OFFERED TO QUIT. fore it could be extricated. The Brooklyn did not wait for her, and followed the Massachusetts and Columbia, which in the meantime had proceeded to sea. As soon as the Minneapolis was disentangled it followed at full speed, and will no doubt soon overtake the other vessels.

IS IT OFF FOR PRACTICE?

The Navy Department Anxious to Know What Mas Secome of the Spanish Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-The Navy Depart ment is very anxious to know what has become of the Spanish armored cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo. The despatch of the flying squadron for forty-eight hours manœuvring outside the Virginia Capes is supposed to be not unsonnected with the mystery attending the where abouts of Spain's two fine armor clads. Information reached the Navy Department that the Oquendo and the Vizcaya had left San Juan, Porto Rico, on Friday last. This news came from a trusted agent of the United States in Spain, but its transmission from such a distant source has made navy officials doubtful whether it is absolutely correct. The belief is that the cruisers have gone to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, to join the torpedo boat flotills there, but there has been nothing to confirm this beyond the fact that such a movement would be the most natural one in the circumstances. Two other Spanish armored cruisers are now on their way to St. Vincent, and these, with the six vessels of the flotilia, the auxiliary cruiser City of Cadiz, and the Vizcaya and the Oquendo, would make a formidable squadron. There is no fear felt that the Viscaya and her sister ship will attempt any overt act, and the vessels under Commo dore Schley are not expected to do any real work except squadron exercises and, perhaps, some target practice. As a precautionary measure, however, their presence outside the capes will make the Administration feel easier.

The flying squadron is stronger than the two Spaniards. It is composed of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. It sailed this afternoon from Hampton Roads, and it is said at the Navy Department that the squadron will anchor again in the Roads after forty-eight hours at sea. Up to this time it has been deemed unsafe by the Administration to let Commodore Schley's reasels get away from the Roads. They were held there under emergency orders while the troubles with Spain were likely to develop into hostilities at any moment. Now, however, that the beginning of war will probably be postponed until after Congress has disposed of the Cuban question, the Navy Department feels that it can with safety allow the flying squadron to proceed to sea for some needed practice in squadron exercises. The circumstances under which the flying squadron was formed prevented any manœuvring of the ships in company. The next two days will be devoted to drills, involving the vessels singly and together. There has been some chafing among officers and men under the long period of idleness in Hampton Roads, and the department believes that a little activity at sea will do all hands some good and put them in excellent spirits.

A report was received at the Navy Depart ment to-day from a trustworthy source that the Spanish pattleship Pelayo had reached Cadiz. A few days ago it was supposed that the Pelayo was then at that port. She had been taking a leisurely voyage, however, from La Seyne, France, where she had been receiving new bollers. On the way from La Seyne to Cartagena the Pelayo tried what she could do with her improved boiler power, and managed to make an average of sixteen knots an iour. At Cadiz she will receive some finishing touches, and will then probably sail with the other vessels of the formidable squadron Spain is collecting there. The destination of this squadron is not known, but the supposition is that it will proceed to the Canaries, and probably later on to the Cape Verde Islands, where the torpedo boat flotilla is awaiting further orders.

KILLED HERSELF AT 16.

Cap Maker Worked Eleven Hours a Day-A Painter's Suicide Due to Ill Health.

Henrietta Remmer, the 16-year-old daughter of William Remmer, a window shade maker, of 506 Sixth street, killed herself last night with carbolic acid. Her parents say that they know of no cause for the girl's act. The girl was employed in a cap factory. She went to work every morning at 7 o'clock and did not return home until 6 o'clock in the evening. Last evening she returned at the usual hour and went to tingencies and makes preparations for them. Her room. A few minutes later she came down-His ship has been ready for days, and nothing stairs and went to a grocery next door. There has been allowed to take away from she borrowed a glass, and with it went to the drug store at Seventh street and Avenue A. She told the clerk there that her mother wanted a glass full of carbolic acid with which to kill

Her manner was natural, and the clerk filled Her manner was natural, and the clerk filled the glass, pasting a red "Poison" label on the outside. The girl went out, carrying the glass, and proceeded to the ward in the rear of her home, where she drank the contents. The pain of the burning acid made her cry out, and her 9-year-old sister, Helma, hearing her, ran into the yard. When the little girl saw the red label on the glass which lay at the prestrate elder girl's side she knew what had happened and ran screaming to her mother.

Henricita was carried into an undertaking shop on the ground floor of the building, and there she died in a few minutes.

Charles Goldfuss, a painter, of 2092 Second avenue, killed himself last night with carbolic acid. He had been ill for several months.

DR. F. R. BROOKS A SUICIDE. The Young Chicago Physician Drewns Himsel

in Lake Geneva, Wis. CHICAGO, April 13.-Dr. Francis R. Brooks, on of Dr. Almon Brooks, drowned himself at Lake Geneva yesterday morning. He was a patient at a sanitarium there. During his morning walk he broke away from his attendant and leaped into the lake, drowning before he could be reached. The body was recovered later and taken to the sanitarium, whence it was shipped to this city this morning. Dr. Brooks's mind gave way a little over a month ago. Two policemen, sent to put him under restraint,

policemen, sent to put him under restraint, were forced to shoot him to save their own lives. He was not baddy wounded.

Dr. Brooks was 31 years old and unmarried. He was a graduate of Harvard and Exeter, of the Chicago College of Law, the law department of the University of Virginia and of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. When he had finished his studies he began the practice of medicine in company with his father, and later embarked in literary work. He was the author of essays, reviews and of several poems. It was his intense application to literary pursuits that brought about his nervous and mental disorders. When his mind gave way he was preparing a book for publication. hen his mind gave way he was preparing a ok for publication.

Accused Murderer Attempts Sutcide. BATHIN. Y., April 13.-Daniel P. Smith, held in jail here on a charge of murder in the first degree, having shot and killed his niece, Maty Van Norman at Hornellsville on Feb. 15, attempted suicide at 4 o'clock this afternoon. smith took morphine, and now lies in a pre-carious condition, and it is thought by his physi-cians that he cannot live. The Jall authorities are slient as to how Smith obtained the drug, It is suggested that it was sent to him by letter.

Commission Inspects the Caust.

ALBANY, April 13.-The members of the Canal Investigating Commission to-day inspected the improvement work on the Champlain Canal, etween Whitehall and Fort Ann. It was evident that the condition of the canal was not of the best and that outside of the work accomplished under the general canal improvement appropriation additional outlays will be necessary to put the canal proper in some places in a good state of repair. To-morrow the Commissioners will go over the eastern division of the Eric Canal, between Schenectady and West Troy.

Found Guilly of Stripping \$5 Notes. ATLANTA, Ga., April 13 .- Charles E. Shipp of Paulding county was found guilty in the United States Court this afternoon of violating the currency laws of the United States, and sentenced to three years in the Raleigh, N. C., Pententiary and to pay a fine of \$100. Shipp was charged with stripping \$5 bills and passing them off to the merchants of Paulding county. The bills were split half in two and thin tissue paper was then pasted on either the back or front of them, as the case required. Several of the bills were recovered and the guilt was fixed upon Shipp. currency laws of the United States, and sen-

HE PREFERRED TO RESIGN RATHE! THAN SIGN AN ARMISTICE.

But Sagneta Convinced Mim by Cubic That the Suspension of Hostilities Would Embarram Es and Spain Would Profit-Spaniards in Havens Disgusted with the Mensure-Meanwhile the Patriots Keep on Fight-

ing Even in flight of the Cuban Capital. HAVANA, April 11 .- The proclamation issued vesterday by Gen. Blanco ordering hostilities to be suspended, but without giving any further instructions to the Spanish Army, and announce ing in vague terms that such instructions would be forthcoming later, has caused a great deal of comment and many protests among Spanlards and Cubans alike. Nobody wants an armistice here, from the most rabid Spaniard to the most platonic sympathizer with the revolution.

Gen. Blanco himself was forced by Señor Sa

gasta to issue the proclamation. When the Captain-General received the first order from Madrid he felt indignant, and openly declared that it was a disgraceful measure for the Government to take and a disgrace inflicted upon the Spanish Army. He cabled his protest to Spain, and tendered his resignation if the Government insisted that he should sign the de-But the wily Sagasta soon replied to him that the proclamation was really a great triumph for Spanish diplomacy, because the Government had already been informed that President McKinley's message was in favor of armed and neutral intervention in Cuba, and, taking that step, Spain would put him in a hole, for if the Spanish Army ceased fighting the insurgents would be considered the only party responsible for the situation.

Senor Sagasta hoped that the European pow ers would then force the United States to keep hands off and give Spain another chance to win. Gen. Blanco was convinced by this remarkable logic. He explained to the officials whom he summoned to the Palace that the whole thing was a clever trick. Senor Galvez, President of the Autonomist Cabinet, and all the members of the Cabinet indorsed these views, and President McKinley, Gen. Woodford, and the whole Amer ican people were derided and fun was poked at them as the dupes of Spanish acuteness. The decree was issued, and it was purposely framed in obscure terms, so as to make it impossible of execution as a military measure.

At the same time the military preparation for the defence of the city were hastened so as to impress the uncompromising Spaniards with the idea that war was expected anyhow.

The Spaniards here believe that the only in ention of the Americans is the conquest of Cuba. From their point of view this is a conquered land, its inhabitants are slaves, Cuba is the property of Spain no matter what degree of autonomy is granted to her, and foreign intervention, therefore, can only be inspired by similar selfish motives.

"Spain," says La Lucha, "Is the legitimate proprietor of this country, and Spain is resolved to defend her property to the last. The United States intends to commit a robbery. We have inherited this land, and everything here is ours." After this sentiment it is easy to understand what Spanish autonomy means in Cuba and in what estimation the Spaniards hold their col-

The insurgents will not stop fighting. Gen. Aveline Resas, who is within sight of Havana with 2,000 men, wrote yesterday:

"I have received orders from Gen. Gomez to keep fighting around Havana, no matter what kind of proposals or truce the Spanish may make, and to be here until the landing of an American force. Then I am directed to offer my services and cooperation to the American commander. In case Havana is bombarded, my Instructions are to gather as many Cubans as I can and chase the Spaniards into the city is they intend to retreat by land,"

PRINTING STRIKES SETTLED. Union Men to Return to Work-The Two Original Strikes Still On.

A settlement was reached yesterday evening in the dispute in the printing trades after a conference between representatives of the employers and employees which lasted nearly twenty hours. The conference, which took place in the rooms of the Typothete in the Downing building, 106 Fulton street, began shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening and an adjournnent was taken at 2:30 yesterday morning. It was resumed at 8 A. M. and lasted until 8:15

The trouble began some days ago with a strike of the compositors in the office of the employed by W. F. Vandenhouten for helping the Globe Printing Company with its contract work. The union electrotypers, at the request of Typographical Union No. 6, then notified the Employing Electrotypers' Association that they would not handle any work for the two firms whose compositors were on strike. The

they would not handle any work for the two firms whose compositors were on strike. The employing electrotypers protested, and to save trouble even offered to do the work themselves, but the union would not agree to this. The employers refused to be dictated to in this way and a general strike of the electrotypers, involving nineteen or twenty shops, followed. The compositors of the Trow Printing and Publishing Company strick in symnathy.

By the terms of the settlement yesterday all the strikes of the union printers, electrotypers and others were declared off. It was agreed that the boycott on the work of the two firms where the original strikes took piace should be raised. The employers would not give any details of the settlement; beyond saying that there would be mutual concessions.

According to President Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, it was agreed that when any members of the allied printing trades, which take in compositors, electrotypers, stereotypers, and others, were on strike, no members of any of these branches should be required to handle any of the work for the firms whose employees were on strike, It was also conceded by the unions, he said, that they would not object to the employers doing the work for these firms themselves.

Before a sattlement was reached President Smith of the Trow Company, which was put to great inconvenience by the strike of its men, through no grievance against the firm and who is a member of the Typothetæ, askeri if his resigning from the Typothetæ askeri if his resigning from the Typothetæ askeri if his resigning from the Typothetæ would sottle the trouble. The union representatives told him it would not have any effect.

The settlement still leaves the strikes on in the offices of W. F. Vandenhouten and the Giobe Printing Company. The settlement was largely due to the fact that a general tie-up of the allied printing trades, which was threatened, would result in a good deal of trade leaving New York, and in throwing many men out of work. Drummers from Jersey Ci

Twenty Stoneyards Grant Demands

The proprietors of twenty of the stoneyards in New York whose employees were locked out or on strike granted the demands of the machine stoneworkers yesterday. Their employees, about 200 in number, returned to work.
A general strike on buildings at 120th street and Manhattan avenue, in sympathy with the striking machine stoneworkers, which has been in progress for some time, was settled yesterday.

Architectural Ironworkers Strike.

Strikes of the architectural ironworkers employed by Bayer & Scherbener, and in Vesting's shop, 449 West Forty-first street, were ordered yesterday to enforce the union scale of wages. A strike of architectural ironworkers was also ordered in Fischer's shops. Huron street, Greenpoint, because of the employment of non-union pattern makers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEASE. The United States Court Confirms the Lease to the Southern Rathway

CHARLESTON, April 13.-The United States Circuit Court here has entered a final decree confirming the validity of the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway. This is the lease which Gov. Russell endoavored to annul.

New Officers of the Long Island R. B. Con

The new Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company has chosen the following officers: President, William H. Baldwin, Jr.;
Vice-President, Charles M. Pratt; Secretary
and Treasurer, A. C. Bedford; Executive Committee, C. M. Pratt, W. C. Oakman, August
Belmont, George W. Young, L. 12 Ledyard,
Frederick G. Bourse, and President Saldwin.

CARDINAL TASCHEBEAU DEAD. Me Was the First Canadian Prelate to Receiv

the Red Bet. Cardinal Taschereau, the first Canadian prelate to receive the red hat, died in Quebec on Tuesday evening at the age of 77 years. Elgear Alexandre Taschereau was born in Sainte Marie de la Beauce, province of Quebec, and, after studying at the Quebec Seminary, received the tonsure in Rome at the age of 17. He resumed his theological studies on his return to Quebec, and was ordained a priest on Sept. 13, 1842. He was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Quebec for the following twelve years. The degree of Doctor of Canon Law was conferred upon him in 1856 by the Roman Sem-inary after two years' study in that institution.



CARDINAL TASCHEREAU

He was appointed Vicar-General of Quebec a few years later, after serving as Superior of the Seminary of Quebec and as rector of Laval University. He succeeded the then Archbishop of Quebec in 1870, after having administered the affairs of the diocese for the previous year. He became Cardinal in 1886, when Cardinal Gibbons was appointed.

Cardinal Taschereau was noted as an enemy of intemperance. He was of the stuff of which martyrs are made. During the pestilence of 1847-48, which decimated the Irish Catholics who fied to the Dominion from English oppression, he and a devoted band of associates more than risked their lives in their efforts to aid the afflicted.

Oblinary Notes.

Margaret Inglis, a sister of the late William Inglis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1839 to 1843, died on Tuesday at her home. 137 East Sixty-second street. Miss Inglis was 92 years old. She was the daughter of John Inglis, a merchant who came to New York from Scotland and became very prosperous. The old home of the family was at 80 Eim street. Judge Inglis and his sister were the only surviving children. Miss Inglis's only living relatives are Lady Margaret B. McCullough of Chiselhurst. England, and her brother, John Inglis, a merchant of London. Both were cousins of Miss Inglis on the paternal side.

Edward D. Conolly, a contractor, died on Tues-

Inglis on the paternal side.

Edward D. Conoliv, a contractor, died on Tuesday at his home, 156 East Sixty-second street, from pneumonia. He was 68 years old. He was born in Ireland and came here in 1864. He built St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Archbishop's house, and the Catholic Club, besides many private residences. Mr. Conolly was one of the founders of the Mason Builders' Association, and closely identified with the Real Estate Pioneer Association. He was also amember of the Catholic Club and of many labor associations. He leaves a widow and four children.

Franklin B. Ladd, who was buried on Tuesday

He leaves a widow and four children.

Franklin B. Ladd, who was buried on Tuesday from the Home for Aged Men in Classon avenue, Brooklyn, was at one time a leading potrait painter in that city, and many of his portraits of prominent Brooklynites of forty and fifty years ago still survive. Later in life he became a model, his latest employment as such being in the Adelphi Academy. He had been an occupant of the Classon avenue home for several years. He was \$2 years old.

Henry W. King, President of the wholesale

Beveral years. He was 52 years old.

Henry W. King, President of the wholesale clothing firm of Henry W. King & Co. of Chicago, and a member of Browning, King & Co., retail clothiers, was found dead in Chicago yesterfay at his home, Heart trouble was the cause. Ills firms have houses in Boston, New York, Chicago, Omaha, and other large cities. Mr. King had been in business in Chicago for thirty years.

thirty years.

Henry C. Post, 74 years old, died at his home,
9 Astor place. Jersey City, yesterday. At different times he was a member of the Board of
Freeholders, Warden of the Hudson County
Penitentiary, and proprietor of a roadhouse
known as the "Idle Hour" in Greenville. Funeral services will be held in the rooms of Van
Houten, Post No. 3, G. A. R., at 2 P. M. on
Friday.

Chester Taylor Farrington died at his home, Eighty-second street and Eighteenth avenue, Eighty-second street and Eighteenth avenue, Bath Heach, on Tuesday. He was a son of William Farrington, who for many years was chief auditor of the Eric Railroad Company. He leaves a widow and two children. James H. Peters, President of the First Na-tional Bank of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, aged 47 years. A widow and two children survive.

THE VENZUELAN REVOLUTION. consul-General Delfino Dentes That a Ratiroad Bridge Has Been Blown Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comercial interests of this country in its trade with Venezuela, which are of importance and in a state of most promising development, are apt to suffer from unwarranted reports which Globe Printing Company for recognition of the | have influence in commercial circles. The fairness and respectability of your paper encourage

me to address myself to you in order to rectify erroneous statements recently published in some of New York's daily papers.

I beg you to say that there is no foundation for the report that a bridge has been blown up by the rovolutionists on the Puerto Cabello and for the report that a bridge has been blown up by the rovolutionists on the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Hailway, nor on any other railroad line in Venezuela. At the same time I beg to state that it is equally untrue that other uprisings have taken place in any other part of the coun-try. The only group in arms against the Gov-ernment is that led by Gen. Hernandez, and this movement is confined to the Carabobo Moun-tains.

The only military problem, therefore, now confronting the Government is that of meeting with this small party, which has taken refuge in the densely wooded and broken country of the mountains. It is true, as you published a few days ago, that the working classes, the commercial interests, and all political parties support the Government in this emergency.

ANTONIO E. DELFINO,

Consul-General of Venezuela.

NEW YORE, April 13,

The Queens County Board of Supervisors organized in Long Island City yesterday and elected Henry C. Korfmann of the First ward of the borough of Queens Chairman. Townsend Scudder of Oyster Bay and Robert Senbury of Hempstead were reflected counsel and clerk respectively. There is a contest in the town of Rempstead between the Democratic and Republican candidates. Until the matter is settled the board will recognize Georgo W. Smith as hold-over member. The board is composed of five Democrats and three Republicans. Five members represent the five wards of the borough, and the remaining three represent the fowns of North Hempstead, Oyster B. and Hempstead. the borough of Queens Chairman. Townsend

Health Department Appointments in Brooklyn. These appointments have been made in the Department of Health in the borough of Brooklyn: Drs. James J. H. Blakeney, James T. Galngher, Charles H. Ermentraut, and Eugene J Magner, Charles H. Ermentraut, and Eugene J. Kenney, modical inspectors, at \$1,200 a year cach: Ir. Peter C. Hughes, diagnostician, \$1,300; Mosca Rubenstein, sanitary inspector, \$1,200; Thomas Carey, Christian Rotheng, and James McKee, food inspectors, \$1,000 each; Jonn T. McGuire, Frank Cain, Thomas Casey, Jr., and William Smith, disinfectors, at \$780 a year each.

The Old Guard Gets an Office

Major John D. Quincy, a Lieutenant in the Old Guard, was appointed by Corporation Counsel Whalen resterday an attorney to Build-Tammany lawyer in Police Commissioner Sexton's district and a friend of Richard Croker. Both he and Eugene Otterbourg, the present chief attorney in the department, served under Mr. Brady during Mayors Grant and Gilroy's administrations. ing Commissioner Thomas J. Brady. He is a

Lincoln Convicted of Manufaughter.

A jury that for three days had been trying George H. Lincoln on a charge of murder re-turned a verdict resterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court finding Lincoin guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Dur-ing a quarrel at the residence of Mrs. Mary Green at 241 East 121st street on the night of Dec. 25 last Lincolu stabbed a man named John Healey. Healey died in the Harlem Hospital.

Fatal Blood Polsoning from Cutting a Corn. HACKENBACK, N. J., April 13.-By cutting a orn until it bled Jacob H. Kipp of East Hacken sack became the victim of blood poison, and

The Suhma Sails for Glasgow. NEWPORT, R. L. April 13.-The steam yacht on exhibition. Nahma, owned by Mr. Robert Goelet, sailed from here to-day for Glasgow, Scotland, where she will undergo alteration at the works of her builders.

MINES LAID IN HARBORS. WORK OF COAST DEFENCE OF THE

ARMI ENGINEERS. The Pear Chief Vertetles of Submarine Blues Their Uses and the Mothod of Planting Them-The Corps of Engineers and the Bat-

talion of Engineers-Their Work and Sinter; The work of laying submarine mines to pro tect harbors is in charge of engineer officers of the army, and much of the actual work is done by engineer soldiers, for the loading and the planting of dynamite bulbs or torpedoes involve danger to the operators, and skilled work-men are therefore necessary. In view of these requirements the men who make up the Battalion of Engineers are more intelligent and of s higher grade than those in the ranks of other branches of the service. Besides being proficient in the technical duties of the engineer ing branch of the army, they must also be ready to serve in the front line of battle if their ner vices are needed there.

Mines for obstructing the approaches of an important position will be disposed upon one or more of four systems, grand groups, skirmish lines, detached groups, and self-acting mines. The last absolutely close the approach to a har-bor or channel to all ships; the others offer a safe passage to triends, either through a nar-row, unobstructed lane, or, with certain precautions, over the mines themselves. As for mines now being planted in the Narrows and at Sandy Hook, the general plan is to have a skir-mish line for the exterior obstruction. This is arranged as follows: A large loop of singleconductor cable is laid with both ends in the mining casemate, from which every mine in the aystem is fired. This main cable is tapped every 250 feet, and a short cable leads from each of these points to a mine, usually 100 feet away to the front. The mine thus planted is fired by the contact of the enemy's ship with the torpedc. The electric current is always on, and the circuit is completed by the contact with the enemy's ship, causing the explosion. This system bears the same relation to the regular grand groups that a skirmish line of soldier oes to a line of battle. It increases the number of mines in a channel at comparatively slight expense," and, moreover, extends, the area of danger to the hostile ships throughout a wide zone in front. By its use the enemy is forced to take precantionary measures a long distance from the defended fort in front of the principal lines of defence. The cost of a skirmish line in ordinary channels is about \$6,000.

A grand group contains twenty-one mines, separated from each other by spaces of 100 feet, and covers a front of 700 yards. All of these mines are operated through a seven-core multiple cable, each core being connected with three mines, through a water-tight insulated chamber. When set for automatic firing, only the mine struck by the enemy's ship explodes The mines on each core may, if occasion arises, be fired simultaneously. Skilled engineer soldiers can lay a grand group in about thirteen hours. From the mining casemate, which is usually near the level of low water, yet sheltered from bombardment as much as possible, the seven-stranded multiple cable extends to a grand junction box. Here the cores diverge as seven single conductor cables, radiating like the ribs of a fan toward the enemy. These branch

cables as soon as the position of the grand junction box has been located. This is done by placing the boat at the intersection of the axes of two theodolites whose position is taken from an engineer map of the harbor or channel to be mined. The triple junction boxes are then laid, and finally, after the necessary soundings have been taken, the mines are dropped at the proper measured distances from these last boxes and the connections are made from the box through a well-insulated cable. The lattalion of Engineers has an interesting history. In 1779 Congress authorized a corps of engineers, with Gen. Du Portali as Chief. There were three companies, with four officers and sixty-eight sappers and miners in each. These served during the Revolution. The records show that on June 4, 1783, these companies were at West Point under the command of Capt. David Bushnell, a submarine mining expert, and there is now at Willots Point a steam tug bearing his name. Soon after this the corps was mustered honorably out of service. In 1902 a Corps of Engineers, composed entirely of officers, was organized by Congress, and ordered to assemble at West Point to form a Millitary Academy. This marks the beginning of the National War College. On April 12, 1812, additional officers were authorized, to gether with 'a company of enlisted men, to act as bombarders, sappers, and interes. This company served with distinction all through the second war with England, often taking its place in the assaulting column after its technical work was done. It was abolished in 1821, but company served with distinction all through the second war with England, often taking its place in the assaulting column after its technical work was done. It was abolished in 1821, but in 1846 Congress organized a company of engineer soldiers, which has been in service ever since. As soon as it could be placed in readiness for active service, this company was hurried to the front in Mexico. It was active in all of Gen. Scott's principal battles. On June 6, 1848, the company was ordered to West Point. In May, 1861, these soldiers were sent to perform special work about Washington. On Aug. 6, 1861, three additional companies of engineer soldiers were authorized by Congress, and the four companies were designated the Battalion of Engineers. They worked upon the defences of the national capital during the winter of 1861-62, and then joined the Army of the Potomac, taking part in most of the principal battles fought from Fair Oaks to Petersburg. After Gen. Loe's surrender the ongineer train was shipped to Willet's Point, where the battalion was also sent. Company E has been stationed at West Point, where it has had special work in connection with the Military Academy, The remaining companies have been stationed at Willets Point.

Richard E. Wiesner

Tailor and Importer,

Announces the opening of his new store, 227 Broadway, cor. Barclay St., with the most complete line of English and Scotch Novelties at prices lower than this class of goods have ever been after suffering intensely for six weeks died last night. Mr. Kipp was in his 89th year, and was the head of one of the oldest Bergen county families. be in vogue for this season now

A Free Trial.

For Seven Days from the date of this paper, Kutnow Bros., 13 Astor Place, New York City, will send a free sample of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, postpaid, to every person who will drop them a postal, giving name and address and mentioning the New York Sun.

Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, The Favorite Remedy of Europe's Famous Statesmen.





MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Remove Winter Impurities And the Usual Spring Ailments Will Not Trouble You.

To a great number of people the Spring of the year, instead of being most enjoyable and healthful, is a period of more or less illness and suffering in this season, the baleful acid and other noxious matters which the consumption of rich foods and of strong tea and coffee has caused to accumulate in the system during the winter are likely to bring on disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys. If the impurities are eliminated from the body in time these disorders may be avoided, but if permitted to remain, gout, rheumatism, constipation, dyspepsia, or some other of the various diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys are certain to follow. In the past such sufferers, with the necessary time and money to spare, were accustomed to seek relief by a course of treatment at the European mineral springs. But the discovery of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder renders it no longer necessary to swallow large quantities of nauseous mineral water each day in order to secure relief, as Kutnow's Powder has all the remedial and purifying action of the most famous European mineral springs, without any of the unpalatable, drastic, and lowering features of the nineral waters. Kutnow's Powder is sweetened, but as no sugar is employed in the process, it is of especial value to the diabetic. It contains several times the proportion of mineral spring salts represented in the bottled waters.

Kutnow's Powder is a remarkably safe and valuable remedy, as well as a awere single conductor cables, radiating like the ribe of a fan toward the enemy. These branched cables terminate in triple junction boxes 300 feet of the ribe of a fan toward the enemy. These branched cables terminate in triple junction boxes 300 feet of the ribe of a fan toward the enemy. These branched cables terminate in triple junction boxes and the ribe of a fan toward the enemy. The state of the current from single conductor cables, each terchambered receptacle, called a cut-out best in three single conductor cables, each terchambered receptacle, called a cut-out best in the three single conductor cables, each terchambered receptacle, called a cut-out best in the three single conductor cables, each terchambered receptacle, called a cut-out best in the three single conductor cables, each terchambered receptacle, called a cut-out best in the constitution strength of the cut-out best in the limited received in the limited at present because of the torped to make the proper moment. Detached groups and self-octing mines exhibit and the learning of the cut-out best out to to pred the correct out be to to pred the cut-out best of the cut-out best out to to pred the cut-out best out to the cut-out best out to the pred th preventative, in rheumatism, gout, and gouty eczema. In jaundice Kutnow's Powder renders the bile more fluid, banishes biliousness and precludes any

come a solution in accordance with His divine will.

These were admitted to membership in the secondarion: The Rev. Richard Meredith, assis-These were admitted to membership in the association: The Rev. Richard Meredith, assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersell, pastor of the Immanuel Church; the Rev. Edwin Potter, J. J. Monroe, Charles F. Wood, and Alexander Me-

Monroe, Charles F. Wood, and Alexander Mc-Call.

The report of the special committee on a plan of examination for candidates for the ministry was adopted after some amendments. The Rev. Dr. Behrends objected to the insertion of "Applied Christianity" in the list of subjects for examination. He contended that the pulpit was the place to preach the Gospel, and not to discuss the labor problem, sociological questions, and such things. "Our churches," he said, "are being killed and the ministry is suffering from a failure to appreciate the real functions of the pulpit." On Dr. Behrends's metion "Applied Christianity" was stricken out and the words "Current Theological Questions" was substituted.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED. One a Woman-A Lot of Counterfelt Coins Found in Their Rooms,

Stella Frauto and Antonio Franko of 382 First avenue were arrested at 7 o'clock last evening by William J. McManus, a secret service detective. The pair have been watched for several weeks on suspicion of counterfeit-ing. Mrs. Frauto's husband is said to have died in prison while serving a term for the

died in prison while serving a term for the same offence.

For the past six months a good deal of counterfelt small coin has been turning up in the neighborhood where Mrs. Frauto lived. Yesterday afternoon Detective McManus followed the woman to a shoe store tear her home. In making a purchase she gave several small counterfelt coins. After the detective had arrested her and her accomplice, Franko, a large number of false coins of small denominations were found in their rooms. They were locked up in the Oak street station and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day. Marie Litowski Chooses a Husband.

Marie Litowski, the good-looking Polish girl who arrived here last Thursday and was claimed by two brothers as a prospective bride, was parried on Tuesday at the Polish Society on Morris street. The bridegroom was Antoine Sedowski, who was one of the two brothers con testing for her hand. Peter, his brother, was not present at the ceremony, which was per-formed by Father Davorzak, chapiain of the soformed by rather rayorsas, charanto it he so-ciety. Antoine paid the girl's passage money to this country, and although his brother was the first to ask her hand upon her arrival, the girl rewarded her benefactor by becoming his wife. The Sedowski will live at Staplaton, S. I. Peter will live with them, but Antoine is confident that the family peace will be preserved.

Newark Democrats Have a Dual Celebration. The Jeffersonian Club, Newark's foremos Democratic organization, celebrated last night the anniversary of Jefferson's birth, and, inci dentally, the victories achieved at the polls in the city and State last Tuesday. Upward of 200 men sat down to the banquet. To the teast "The Birthday of Jefferson," former Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo responded. State Senator William D. Daly, Surcems Court Justice Garrison, Mayor James M. Seymour, Commissioner-elect Joseph M. Byrne, and Elvin W. Crane were among the speakers.

Will Cornell's Faculty Wear Caps and Gowns ITHACA, N. Y., April 13. - Faculty members of Cornell University are agitated over a proposi tion that has been advanced requiring them t on exhibition.

227 Broadway, New York.

wear caps and gowns. Some of the professors object to being compelled to don them. The senter case has for the last few years worn caps and gowns to distinguish them from the under classmen, and they are of black color, so that the gowns of the faculty night have to be of a different color. The proposition has not been acted upon decisively.

number of facial paintings of Indians of the North Pacific coast, are in the department of ethnology and archaeology. An interesting feature of the geological exhibition is a series of geological maps showing recent published results in the United States Geological Survey. By far the most interesting feature of lass night's opening was a lecture, with demonstrations, on liquid air, by Charles E. Tripler. Mr. Tripler's big vat of liquid air was a source of great interest to the 600 peuple who crowded into the hall. His experiments were many and amusing. An err dipped in the vat became as hard as a rock, and when struck with a hammer broke into bits as though made of stone. A piece of rubber pipe became so hard that it could be snapped like a stick, while the effect of the air on a piece of metal tubing was to corrode it so that it could easily be broken in the hands.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Tripler dumped his vat of liquid' air out on to the platform, to the consternation of the people sitting in the front rows, who imagined they were going to get wet. It all went up in smoke, however. North Pacific coast, are in the department of

The exhibition goes on to-night, when Prof.

Local Business Troubles.

Hansing & Scott, manufacturers of planes at 410 and 412 West Thirteenth street, are in financial difficulties, and John W. Scott, one of the partners, has been appointed receiver of the firm by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court

firm by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Siegfried Hansing for the dissolution of the firm, which, it was stated, is insolvent. Both partners consented to the receivership. The liabilities are \$25,887, and the nominal assets \$31,300.

Two judgments were entered yesterday against A. M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, in favor of Henry W. Palmer for \$8,394 on notes and for money loaned, and in favor of the Madson Square Garden Company for \$12,153 on eleven notes made by Mr. Palmer to the order of the company in May and June, 1896.

Judgment for \$7,810 was entered yesterday against George D. Overin and Anton Markert, Jr., who composed the late firm of Overin & Markert, livery stables, at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, in favor of Anna F. Davidson for balance of rent sine.

\$3,500 a Year for Frederick Hall White's

Ex-Judge Troy, referce in the matter of the accounting of Josiah J. White as administrator of the estate of his deceased wife, Eliza T. White, has reported that Mr. White is pecunia-White, has reported that Mr. White is pecuniarily irresponsible, and that he has maintained his son, Frederick Holl White, since his mother's death, out of the estate. The referse fixes \$3,500 a year as a reasonable amount for the support of the boy. He also finds that Mr. White is chargeable with \$33,967, and that out of this an allowance of \$19,250 is due him for the support of his soc.

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